



Words by the Chair

Following last week's European Council, the European Parliament, in its role as co-legislator on asylum, migration and border management, will critically assess the outcome of this European Council meeting. It is disappointing that the Council continues to fail to put forward a common position on the Dublin reform which is key to a Common European Asylum System (CEAS) based on solidarity and responsibility. Colleagues in the LIBE Committee have worked very hard and achieved very good progress on important files of the whole CEAS package.

The LIBE Committee will continue with this committed approach leading up to the progress report during the October European Council, while calling on the Council to urgently adopt its position on Dublin so as to start the negotiations as soon as possible. Besides the on-going work on the reform of the CEAS, the LIBE Committee will closely assess all legislative, budgetary and political implications the outcome of the Council will have.

Claude MORAES

Debate with the Greek Minister for Migration

The Greek Minister for Migration, Dimitrios Vitsas, was in LIBE on 20 June. He [stressed](#) the Parliament's role in CEAS reform and the urgency to start trilogues. He highlighted the need to respect international refugee law, and create legal and safe pathways, including resettlement, as the main tool against human trafficking. He welcomed the EP mandate for a fair and sustainable Dublin, being close to the Greek position.



He mentioned that flows are currently stabilised and, by the end of summer, the burden on Lesbos and Samos would be lifted, starting by moving 2,000 vulnerable persons to the mainland. The 2018 budget for reception facilities had to be reviewed, as 7 new ones are being set up (instead of the initial planning for reducing them). The programme for accommodating people in apartments now covers 21,000 and should cover 30,000 persons by the end of the year, while 3,000 places for unaccompanied minors are planned by the same time (1,956 places are now available).

MEPs generally expressed support to the Greek position on Dublin and called the Minister for regularly sharing information. They asked him about the proposals ahead of the EU summit, notably the external dimension of migration and asylum policy, the activation of Article 13 Dublin to transfer applicants to first entry Member States, figures on returns, take back vs. family reunification cases to/from Germany, reception conditions on the islands and his thoughts on acceleration of asylum procedures.

The Minister promised a monthly reporting to MEPs, with latest figures from the field. Detention of minors in safe zones or law enforcement cells is unacceptable, and he mentioned the efforts to integrate children in the education system. He noted that 1,643 forced returns and more than 20,000 voluntary ones were carried out in the last 2 and half years.

The government is actively trying to accelerate procedures while respecting fairness, including by raising the number of appeal committees and hiring personnel. However, he highlighted that the number of asylum applications that Greece deals with (approximately 50,000) remains disproportionately high.

The government is also trying to enhance the absorption of EU funds, although the termination of emergency funds by end 2018 would imply more cumbersome procedures in future. Transfers back are now manageable but could create problems if significantly increased. He stated that no family reunifications were undertaken by Germany in 2018. He finally questioned the idea of 'hotspots' in third countries and trends to militarise EU's asylum and migration policy.

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Rule of law in Poland and Hungary



On 28 June, the LIBE Committee held an exchange of views with the Commission's First Vice-President Frans Timmermans on the Rule of Law situation in Poland and the Commission's proposal for a [Regulation on the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States \(COM\(2018\)0324\)](#). He referred to his visit to Warsaw and specifically, his meeting with Polish Prime Minister Morawiecki, which took place on 18 June. Mr Timmermans also briefed MEPs on the [hearing of the Polish authorities in the General Affairs Council](#), which took place on 26 June, according to the procedure as set out in Article 7(1) TEU. He stated that his discussion with the Polish Prime Minister had not lifted all key concerns lying on the side of the Commission. As regards the Supreme Court, the risk of forced retirement for judges remained and no sufficient measures have been taken by the

authorities in this respect. Concerning the national council judiciary, the rules did not comply with European standards, which require that this council is elected by its peers in order to safeguard the judiciary independency. Mr Timmermans also referred to the Commission's concerns when it comes to the new retirement age of the ordinary court judges and the new extraordinary appeal procedure. He regretted that the Polish authorities accused the Commission of factual mistakes and misleading assessments and stressed that the Commission's concerns are shared by the EP as well as a wide range of European and international organisations, including the Venice Commission and European Networks of Councils for the Judiciary. The hearing in the General Affairs Council provided the Polish authorities with opportunity to answer on all questions as regards the judiciary reforms; a decision on the next steps would be taken at the next Council meeting. Mr Timmermans concluded that the Commission did not dispute the right of the Polish authorities to reform the judiciary, however, such a reform needs to ensure that the independency of the judiciary is not limited and that the separation of powers is maintained.

The majority of MEPs present expressed their support for the Commission's actions to date. Questions related, inter alia, to the Commission's plans as regards launching an infringement procedure against Poland in order to freeze the entry into force of the Supreme Court law as well as the possible procedures that could be applicable to Member States in case of non-respect of the rule of law during the next EU financial period. Some Members called for the preparation of an EP interim report as part of the consent procedure, while others underlined that, in line with Article 7(1) TEU, it was now up to the Council to decide on next steps. A LIBE delegation comprised of the Chair and representatives of each political group will visit Warsaw on 17-19 September. They will meet Polish authorities, regional organisations and human rights institutions as well as NGOs.

The LIBE Committee voted on 25 June on the 263 amendments and the four opinions (AFCO, CONT, CULT and FEMM) tabled to the report on a proposal calling on the Council to determine, pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Treaty on European Union, the existence of a clear risk of a serious breach by Hungary of the values on which the Union is founded (2017/2131(INL)). The [report](#) was adopted with 37 votes in favour and 19 against. This vote represented the last stage at committee level of the work of the Rapporteur, Judith Sargentini (Greens/EFA) together with the shadows Rapporteurs on this report initiated as a follow up of the EP resolution of 17 May 2017 on the situation in Hungary. The report contains a reasoned proposal for a Council decision.

Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027: current state of play

The current goal of the European Parliament is to complete all political negotiations on the new MFF before the end of the new legislature. The European Parliament is striving at convincing the European Council to share the same objective but the Council has already announced that it will only take a decision on its calendar in October. All files were allocated to all political groups during the LIBE Coordinator meeting of 21 June and all Rapporteurs have been appointed to date. On 5 of July the Conference of Presidents adopted the recommendations of the Conference of Committee Chairs regarding the outstanding conflicts of competences unresolved during its meeting of 25 June.



LIBE Coordinators have decided not to issue any opinions on any of the main MFF proposals defining the structure and the financial ceilings of the new MFF as well as on the possible use of new own resources. It is however interesting for LIBE to note that according to the detailed analysis done by the BUDG Committee, the new MFF compares much less favourably with the current one than what the Commission has formally claimed in its formal communication of 2 May. The issue is technical and relates to inconsistencies and incoherence in the use of indexed versus non-indexed prices to be able to make objective comparisons, making cuts appearing more important than what they objectively are and making increases appear less important than what they really are.

The LIBE Committee is responsible for the new Internal Security fund (ISF), Asylum Migration Fund (AMF), Integrated Border Management (IBM) fund, Rights and Value program, Pericles IV (Euro counterfeiting). LIBE is also associated under rule 55 (with JURI) concerning the new "Justice programme". LIBE is associated under rule 54 for the "Rule of Law" proposal of the EC (with BUDG and CONT under rule 55) which aims to modify the financial regulation of the EU to penalise Members States that show persistent deficiencies to the application of the rule of law. The LIBE Committee will deliver opinions under rule 53+ to the EMPL and REGI Committees regarding aspects of the new "European Social Fund+" (EMPL) and EFDR and "Cohesion funds" (REGI) touching on the reception and integration of migrants in complementarity with the new Asylum Migration Fund. Finally, LIBE will deliver opinions under rule 53 in relation to several other sectorial programmes: the Digital Europe program (ITRE), Custom control equipment at the border (IMCO), the new Instrument for Pre-accession (AFET), the new Neighbourhood Development Cooperation Instruments (AFET) and the Common Provisions and financial rules for AMF, IBM, ISF, ESF+, ERDF, and CF funds (REGI).

Political agreements reached on Eurodac, Etias, Eurojust and Confiscation



Eurodac

A provisional agreement on [Eurodac](#) was [reached](#) on 19 June with the Bulgarian Presidency. The new Eurodac would make it easier for migration and asylum authorities to implement future Dublin rules, notably through detecting secondary movements, identify persons entering or staying irregularly in the EU, search the database for the purpose of fighting against terrorism and serious crime and facilitate return procedures. By reducing the age of

minors to be fingerprinted from 14 to 6 years of age, Eurodac could support better tracking notably of unaccompanied ones. At the EP's insistence, it was agreed that force should never be used on minors to take fingerprints or facial images. As a last resort, and where permitted by relevant EU or national law, a "proportionate degree of coercion" may be applied to minors, while ensuring respect for their dignity and physical integrity.

Europol will also be able to query more easily the database. An additional element is that persons falling under the Union or national resettlement schemes would also be registered - technical details regarding registration of these persons are still to be refined. Other issues to be revisited at later stage include links to the Dublin file, notably the data retention period.

Etias

The vote in plenary on Thursday last week, in which the first reading agreement reached in trilogue negotiations under the Estonian and Bulgarian Council Presidencies was [confirmed](#) with 494 votes in favour, concluded the legislative procedure for this priority file. The [ETIAS Regulation](#) will require third-country nationals not subject to the visa requirement to submit an application for a travel authorisation prior to travelling to the EU's external borders. The system will therefore allow for a pre-screening of travellers. Those travellers considered to pose a security, irregular migration or high epidemic risk would be denied such an authorisation.

The new ETIAS Regulation with its 96 Articles covers all essential elements of the system. It lays down the objectives, defines its technical and organisational architecture, describes the process from the lodging of an application until its issuing, defines the data to be entered, its processing, its data retention period as well as the authorities entitled to access the data. Parliament's negotiating team with the Rapporteur Kinga Gál worked hard to deliver on this priority file as fast as possible while ensuring its practicability for travellers and Member States' authorities alike.

Eurojust

On 19 June the last trilogue took place on the new proposed [Eurojust Regulation](#) (Rap.: Axel Voss, EPP). The file was [concluded](#) after 6 trilogues, whereby for its adoption also the outcome of the EPPO (European Public Prosecutor's Office) had to be awaited due to the close connection of the two files as well as the adoption of the update of Regulation 45 /2001 as regards data protection in EU institutions, offices, bodies and agencies.

The new regime provides updates as regards operative efficiency of Eurojust, clarifies the limits between Eurojust and the newly created EPPO and provides for their cooperation, and introduces some data protection rules (in addition to the general ones) in view of the role of Eurojust. The vote in LIBE is foreseen for 10 July and a plenary vote in October.

Confiscation and Freezing

The text agreed during trilogues on the [Regulation](#) on the freezing and confiscation of assets across borders (Rapporteur: Nathalie Griesbeck, ALDE) will be voted tomorrow in LIBE. This Regulation will reinforce cross-border judicial cooperation in order to step up the fight against organized crime and the financing of terrorism. The European Parliament's action has allowed to provide more safeguards and legal remedies to affected-parties. It has also emphasised the importance of the rights of victims. The Parliament has also acted to reduce the timelines: the text sets a deadline of 45 days for the recognition of a confiscation order and in urgent case a deadline of 48 hours for the recognition and 48 hours for the execution of freezing orders.

Documents adopted in LIBE

- Opinion on [Import of cultural goods](#)
- Motion for a Resolution on [humanitarian assistance](#)
- Text agreed during trilogues on SIS II ([return](#), [border checks](#) and [police and judicial cooperation](#))
- Text agreed during trilogues on the situation in [Hungary](#)

LIBE-related resolutions in Plenary

- Data exchanges with Europol: report on upcoming negotiations with [Turkey](#), [Jordan](#), [Israel](#), [Tunisia](#), [Morocco](#), [Lebanon](#), [Egypt](#), and [Algeria](#).
- [Report Automated data exchange - DNA data in Croatia](#)
- [Etias / Etias: Europol tasks](#)
- [eu-LISA](#)
- Resolution on [migrant smuggling](#)
- Resolution on [EU-US Privacy Shield](#)

Next LIBE meetings:

9-11 July and 29-30 August 2018

See [draft agendas](#), [meeting documents](#) and [live broadcast](#)

Migrant smuggling

On 5 July, the Parliament [adopted](#) a LIBE-initiated [resolution](#) on "migrant smuggling and the criminalisation of humanitarian assistance". Accompanied by an oral question, the resolution mainly aimed to ask the Commission to present guidelines for the implementation of the so-called "[Facilitation Directive](#)". The Directive requests Member States to adopt appropriate sanctions for persons who assist with irregular entry or irregular residence of third-country nationals. It provides however for an exemption if the assistance is humanitarian in nature. Reports from Member States and recent news tend to indicate that more guidance is needed around this notion of humanitarian assistance to migrants. The guidelines would bring clarity and uniformity of implementation of EU rules by specifying which forms of facilitation should not be criminalised. LIBE is due to also organise a hearing on this same subject in September.

LIBE events



Policy solutions for the Facebook / Cambridge Analytica case

On 2 July, the LIBE Committee, in association with the ITRE, AFCE and JURI, held an exchange of views with Facebook and Commissioners Ansip, Jourová and

King. Lord Allan, representing Facebook, presented the same elements as expressed on 25 June. No binding commitments were made by the company on steps towards the users that were impacted by the data leak nor did it express to take on responsibility for the non-compliance by the third party app developers vis-a-vis the app review policy. He stressed that Facebook feels confident it currently complies with the GDPR. The company intends to continue working with the Commission on self-regulatory tools and making political advertising more transparent. Lord Allan also reiterated Facebook's commitment to combat illegal content online. Members questioned Facebook's reply on GDPR compliance, the transparency of algorithms, the alleged linkage between Facebook and WhatsApp, the impact on the Brexit referendum and the role of AIQ and fake news.

Commissioners Ansip, Jourová and King presented the EU's regulatory approach focussing on GDPR, the E-Privacy regulation, the launch of a working group by DPA's on the role of social media on data protection, the industry's commitment on providing greater transparency and commitments on content and political advertising (to be delivered by October 2018), the cooperation by Member States on electoral security (NIS) and a high-level meeting in October on fake news and targeted messaging. The Chair concluded that many points and questions remain unanswered and that a clear and definite position of Parliament on this issue is to be expected. He also stated that commercial organisations need to do much more to ensure that their business model is by design and by default compliant with fundamental rights.

Workshop on Universal Jurisdiction and International Crimes

This Workshop on "Universal Jurisdiction and International Crimes: Constraints and Best Practices" was organised on 28 June 2018 by DG EXPO Policy Department at the initiative of the DROI Committee. The JURI and LIBE committees were invited to be associated to this workshop. The workshop represented an opportunity to assess ways forward for the EU in advancing in its commitments regarding the fight against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Workshop allowed for academic experts presentations and exchange of views with stakeholders' and practitioners in the field.



Hearing on the Visa Code and Humanitarian Visas (10 July)

On 10 July, LIBE will hold a [hearing](#) on the Visa Code and Humanitarian Visas, in order to gather the input of experts and stakeholders for its further works. The Visa

Code contains the conditions and procedures for the issuing of Schengen short-stay visas and is one of the core elements of the EU's common visa policy. The Visa Code has not been revised since its entry into force in 2010. The current Commission proposal focuses on streamlining and improving operational aspects of the visa procedure and adding new elements, such as the increase on the visa fees, clearer rules on the issuing of multiple entry visas with a long period of validity and the so-called leverage role that visa policy can exert in the EU's readmission policy. The second part of the hearing will focus on Humanitarian Visas. The EP is currently drafting a legislative own-initiative report under Rule 45 of the Rules of Procedure, to call upon the Commission to present a separate legislative act on Humanitarian Visas.

Hearing on Rule of law and Safety of Journalists (11 July)

This hearing on "Rule of law and Safety of Journalists" is organised on 11 July at the initiative of the LIBE Working group with a general mandate to monitor the situation as regards Rule of Law and Fight against Corruption within the EU and address specific situations, in particular Malta and Slovakia, chaired by Sophia in 't Veld (ALDE). This hearing will be structured in two parts, a first part dedicated to cross border cooperation of law enforcement authorities in the Daphne Caruana Galizia and Ján Kuciak investigations with the participation of representatives of Europol, Eurojust and national authorities (held in camera) and a second part, public, focusing on the media freedom and protection and safety of investigative journalists, with the participation of representatives of the media and of organisations defending the rights of journalists.



Upcoming hearings:

- Minimum standards for minorities in the EU (6 September)
- E-evidence (24 September)
- Facilitation Directive (27 September)

LIBE mission to Washington (16-19 July)

A delegation of the LIBE Committee will travel to Washington D.C. from 16 - 19 July 2018. The delegation is a continuation of previous missions carried out by the LIBE Committee since 2012 to obtain up-to date information on the state of play and progress in the US on major topics of the competence of the LIBE Committee. Several meetings with US authorities (e.g. Departments of State, Justice, Homeland Security, Commerce, Federal Trade Commission), Congress representatives, stakeholders, academics and civil society are scheduled. The scope of the mission focuses on matters which directly affect EU-US relations in the field of justice and home affairs, more specifically, topics related to the protection of personal data and privacy (EU-US Privacy Shield and its implementation by the US after the first joint review), Facebook/Cambridge Analytica case, counter-terrorism, law enforcement and data protection (e.g. Cloud Act, e-evidence), cybersecurity, progress of the US visa waiver programme as regards EU countries not included and PNR. The delegation will be chaired by Claude Moraes.

Upcoming missions: Situation of Rule of Law in Poland (17-19 September); Eurojust, The Hague, Netherlands (17-18 September); EASO, Valletta, Malta (19-20 September); FRA, Vienna, Austria (25-26 September)

EU-US Privacy Shield: resolution adopted by the European Parliament

The [resolution](#) was adopted on 5 July by 303 votes in favour, 223 against 29 abstentions, on the basis of the draft adopted by LIBE on 11 June. After taking note of the improvements and of the efforts of the US authorities, it identifies several weaknesses and important unresolved issues during the first joint annual review. The EP states the lack of adequacy of the Privacy Shield and calls on the Commission to suspend the Privacy Shield as of 1 September until the US authorities comply with its terms in full.

Rapporteur Claude Moraes (S&D) [said](#): "This resolution makes clear that the Privacy Shield in its current form does not provide the adequate level of protection required by EU data protection law and the EU Charter. Although progress has been made to improve on the Safe Harbour this is insufficient. In the wake of data breaches like the Facebook and Cambridge Analytica scandal, it is more important than ever to protect our fundamental right to data protection and to ensure consumer trust. The law is clear and, as set out in the GDPR, if the agreement is not adequate, and if the US authorities fail to comply with its terms, then it must be suspended until they do."

News from Justice and Home Affairs agencies



FRONTEX. - Annual Activity Report available

On 13 June Frontex transmitted its Annual Activity Report to the Parliament in accordance with Article 62(2)(i) of the Agencies Financial Regulation. The report was adopted by the Agency's Management Board on the day of its transmission. The Annual Activity Report contains comprehensive information on the Agency's work. In particular it illustrates the situation at the external borders in the course of 2017, developments achieved at policy and Agency level, the new enhanced mandate of the Agency, the main activities per Strategic Action Area in 2017, cooperation with third Countries, the way fundamental rights underpin Frontex' coordinated activities and the issue of public access to documents.

EASO. - An Executive Director ad interim appointed

Since 6 June EASO is headed by Jamil Addou, Executive Director *ad interim*. The appointment followed the resignation of Executive Director Jose Carreira. The Office's Management Board also decided to imminently launch the recruitment procedure for the new Executive Director.

- EASO Info Day 2018

On 10 July, from 13.00 to 14.30, EASO will celebrate its [Info Day 2018](#) in the European Parliament. The [event](#) is essentially open to all staff members who are following or have an interest in asylum matters. The core theme for 2018 is the Role of information and Analysis in the

Common European Asylum System. Similar events have been held already in Member States on 19 June, the date which marks the Agency's anniversary since its inauguration in 2011.

EUROPOL. - First exchange of views with new Executive Director

On Monday 9 July, Members will hold a first exchange of views with the [newly appointed](#) Executive Director, Ms Catherine De Bolle. Having taken office on 1 May, Ms De Bolle will present her views on the future of Europol.

eu-LISA. - SIS II AFIS course delivered in Strasbourg

On 29 June eu-LISA delivered a training course called "SIS II AFIS training session for Member States – Technical Focus" that concentrated on the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The general aim of the course was to improve knowledge on AFIS within the SIS II context with detailed emphasis on technical aspects. In addition, a European Commission representative delivered a session on the legal framework of SIS II.

EMCDDA. - Seventh European drugs summer school just finished

The seventh [European drugs summer school \(EDSS\)](#) — 'Illicit drugs in Europe: demand, supply and public policies' — [took place](#) in Lisbon on the eve of International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The two-week course (25 June–6 July), is a joint initiative of the EMCDDA and the University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) and is supported by the US National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). This year, the EDSS has reached its maximum capacity with a record 53 participants from some 25 countries from the EU, Africa, Asia and the Americas. Through a multidisciplinary and interactive approach to the drugs problem, EMCDDA scientific experts, leading academics, guest speakers and policymakers, prepared participants to meet the complex policy challenges in this field, both in Europe and beyond.

European Council 28-29 June: a lot of questions remain open

Much awaited on the Parliament's side, notably by the LIBE Rapporteurs on the reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), the European Council of 28-29 June did not bring many answers on the ongoing legislative work. While the Council still has no mandate on the Dublin and Asylum Procedure Regulations nor has it confirmed recent provisional agreements reached in trilogue on the other five CEAS instruments, the adopted conclusions only stress "the need to find a speedy solution to the whole package", inviting the Council "to continue work with a view to concluding as soon as possible" and calling for nothing more than a progress report at the October European Council. The need to base the revised Dublin Regulation on a balance between responsibility and solidarity is reiterated, taking into account the persons disembarked following Search and Rescue operations.



Council [conclusions](#) include also a number of novelties for the management of migration in the EU, with new concepts and voluntary mechanisms, as well as invitations to the Commission to make new legislative proposals. With a renewed focus on the protection of external borders and the fight against irregular migration, the European Council wishes to further strengthen the role of the new European Border and Coast Guard agency, through increased resources and an enhanced mandate. Intentions of the Commission to make legislative proposals on returns are also welcomed. Relevant EU and other funding should be adapted accordingly and include "significant components for external migration management". The external dimension of EU migration management is present throughout the text, with a focus on cooperation with third-countries. This goes as well for the new concept of "regional disembarkation platforms", which Commission and Council are called to "swiftly explore", in close cooperation with third countries as well as UNHCR and IOM. As for action on the EU territory itself, the new concept of "controlled centres" is introduced. These would aim to ensure rapid and secure processing aiming at distinguishing between those in need of international protection and those who are not, through a shared effort among Member States. The text, however, stipulates that all measures related to those centres, including relocation and resettlement, will be on a voluntary basis, even if it adds that this is "without prejudice to the Dublin reform". A lot of questions remain open, in particular as to the role of the Parliament in the design of and scrutiny over what seems to be presented as a parallel system to Dublin, as well as the new instruments, funding and legislative ones, for managing the external borders and stemming irregular migration.

News from Council of Europe

The CoE Commissioner for Human Rights has recently [visited](#) Greece to assess standards of human rights protection of migrants. At the end of her visit, she concluded that despite the humanity and hospitality that Greek people and authorities have been demonstrating towards migrants in recent years, "the situation remains worrying and much more needs to be done to protect the human rights of those who have had to flee their country". The Commissioner stressed that while current numbers remain difficult to manage for Greece alone, Europe as a whole can handle them without major difficulties.

Structured dialogue with Commissioner Avramopoulos postponed

After some time since his last participation in LIBE in October 2017, Commissioner Avramopoulos was going to take part in a two-hour exchange of views in the committee meeting of today. Unfortunately, he had to postpone his presence to a further LIBE meeting. Exchange of views with European Commissioners are part of the structured dialogue to which the three EU institutions are committed under their 2016 Inter-institutional Agreement on Better Law Making. This dialogue would have been particularly timely with regard to migration and asylum as follow up on the recent European Council of 28-29 June. The adopted European Council Conclusions need further clarification as to actions to be taken by the Commission in this regard. Mentions of possible new legislation with regard to the EBCG and returns should be further explained, in particular with regard to their calendar with the approaching end of mandate.

More information as to the operationalisation of new concepts such as proposed 'regional disembarkation platforms' and 'controlled centres' is also needed, in particular with regard to the role of the Parliament in their design and scrutiny. More details should also be given as to new directions on funding, notably in relation to the external dimension of migration, as well as on further steps in the reform of the Common European Asylum System.

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